

FIG. 1

16a

Quadrature Mach-Zehnder Modulation Device

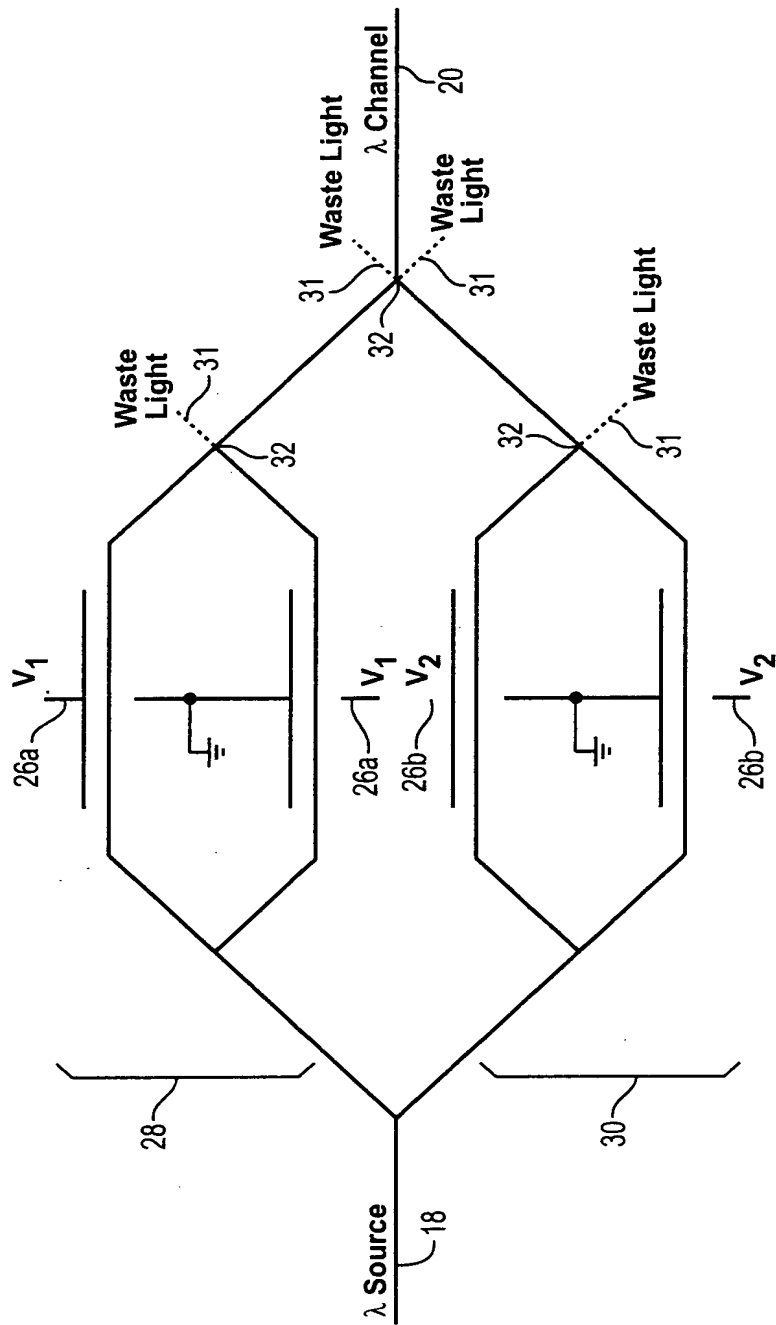


FIG. 2

Mach-Zehnder Device
Transfer Function

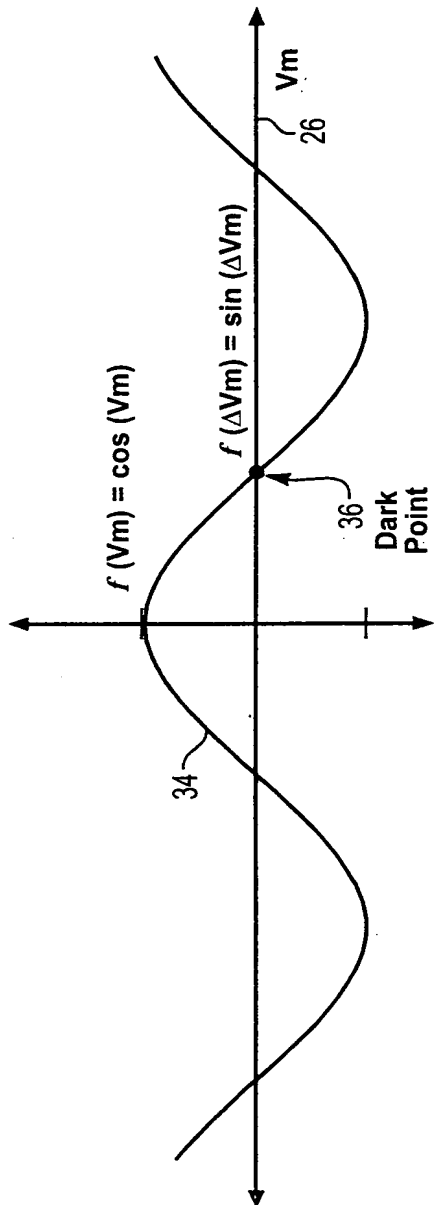


FIG. 3

FIG. 4 is a block diagram of a Modulation Synthesizer 12.

12

Modulation Synthesizer

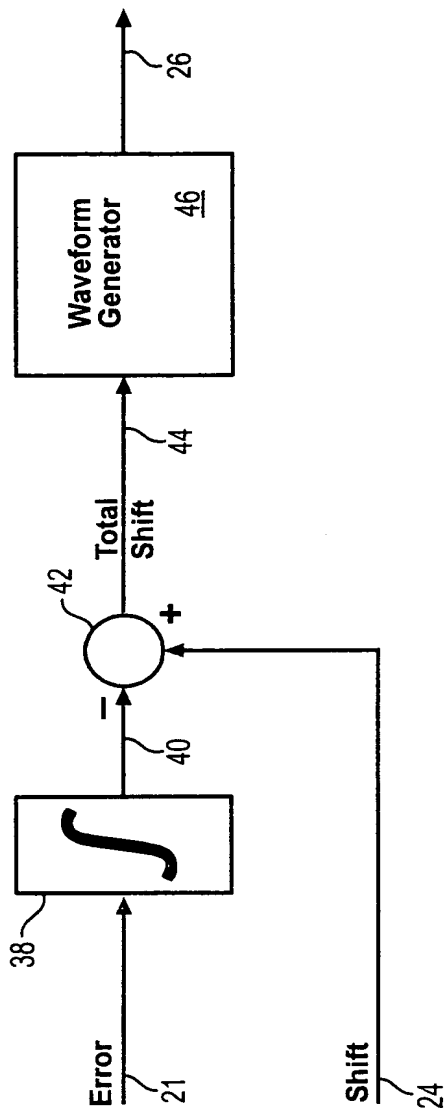


FIG. 4

FIG. 5 is a block diagram of a Quadrature Modulation Synthesizer (With On/Off Data Keying) according to one embodiment of the present invention.

12b

Quadrature Modulation Synthesizer (With On/Off Data Keying)

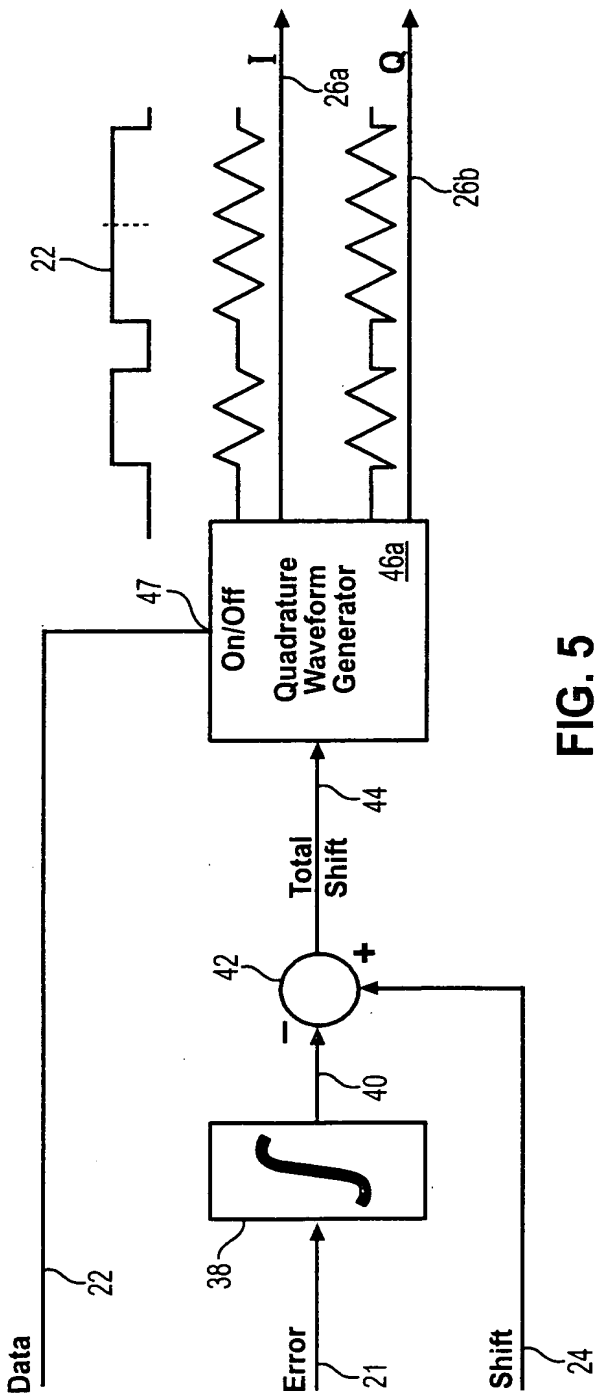


FIG. 5

Phase Modulation Device

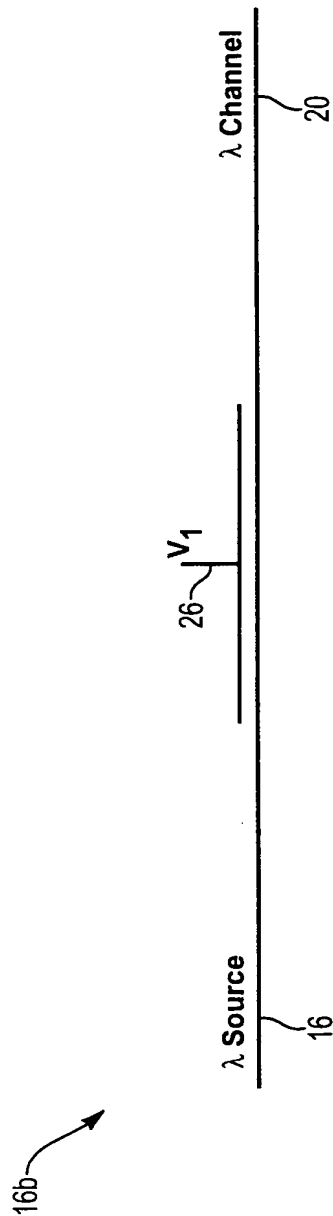


FIG. 6

12c

Modulation Synthesizer (With Frequency Shift Keying)

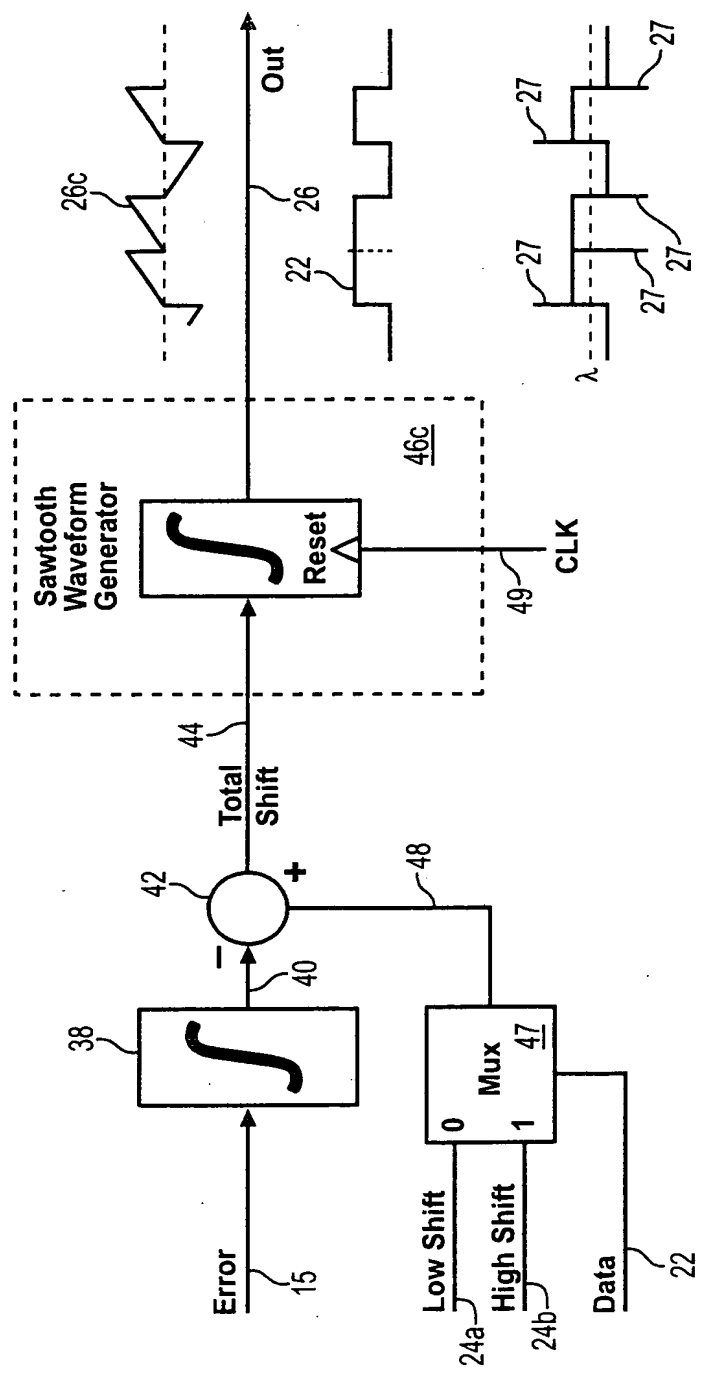


FIG. 7

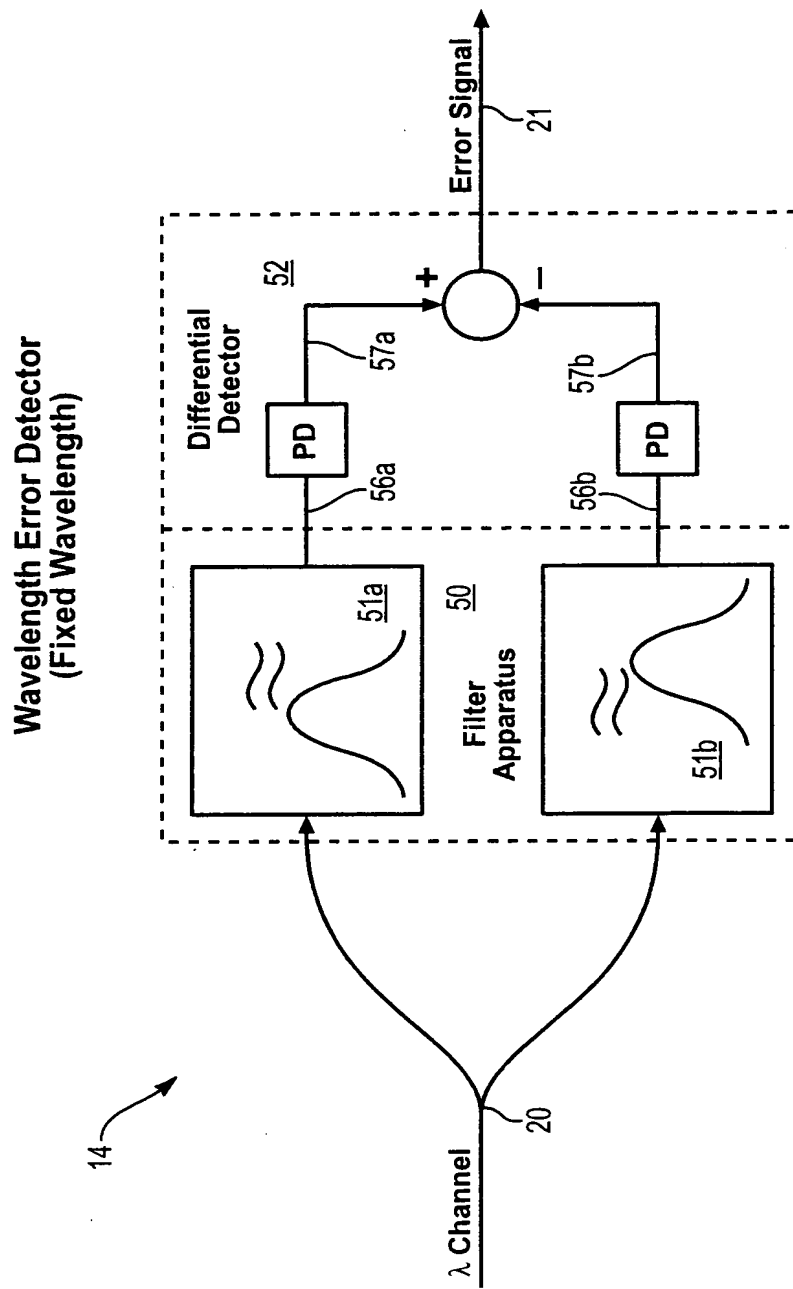


FIG. 8

Wavelength Error Detector (Tunable)

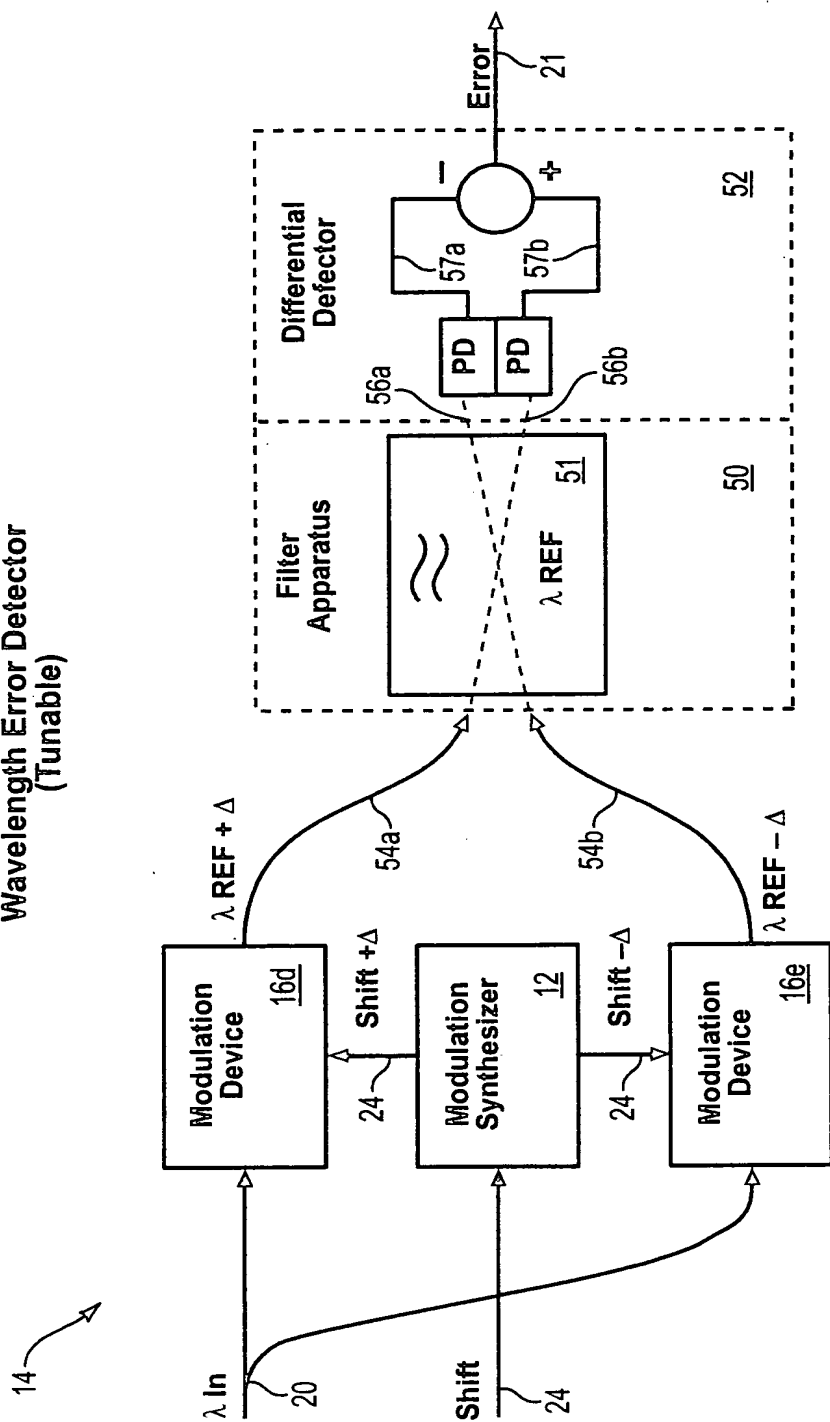


FIG. 9

FIG. 10 is a block diagram of a Wavelength Error Detector (Tunable) 14. The detector includes a Modulation Synthesizer 12, two Modulation Devices 16d and 16e, a Filter Apparatus 50, and a Differential Defector 52. An input signal λ In 20 is split into two paths. One path goes through Modulation Device 16d, which is shifted by $\text{Shift} + \Delta$ 24, to produce a signal $\lambda \text{ REF} + \Delta$ 54a. The other path goes through Modulation Device 16e, which is shifted by $\text{Shift} - \Delta$ 24, to produce a signal $\lambda \text{ REF} - \Delta$ 54b. Both signals are fed into the Filter Apparatus 50, which contains a $\lambda \text{ REF}$ 51c. The Filter Apparatus 50 outputs signals 56a and 56b to the Differential Defector 52. The Differential Defector 52 contains two photodiodes (PD) 57a and 57b. The output of PD 57a is signal 52, and the output of PD 57b is signal 52. The signals 52 and 52 are combined at a summing junction 21 to produce the Error Signal 21.

Wavelength Error Detector (Tunable)

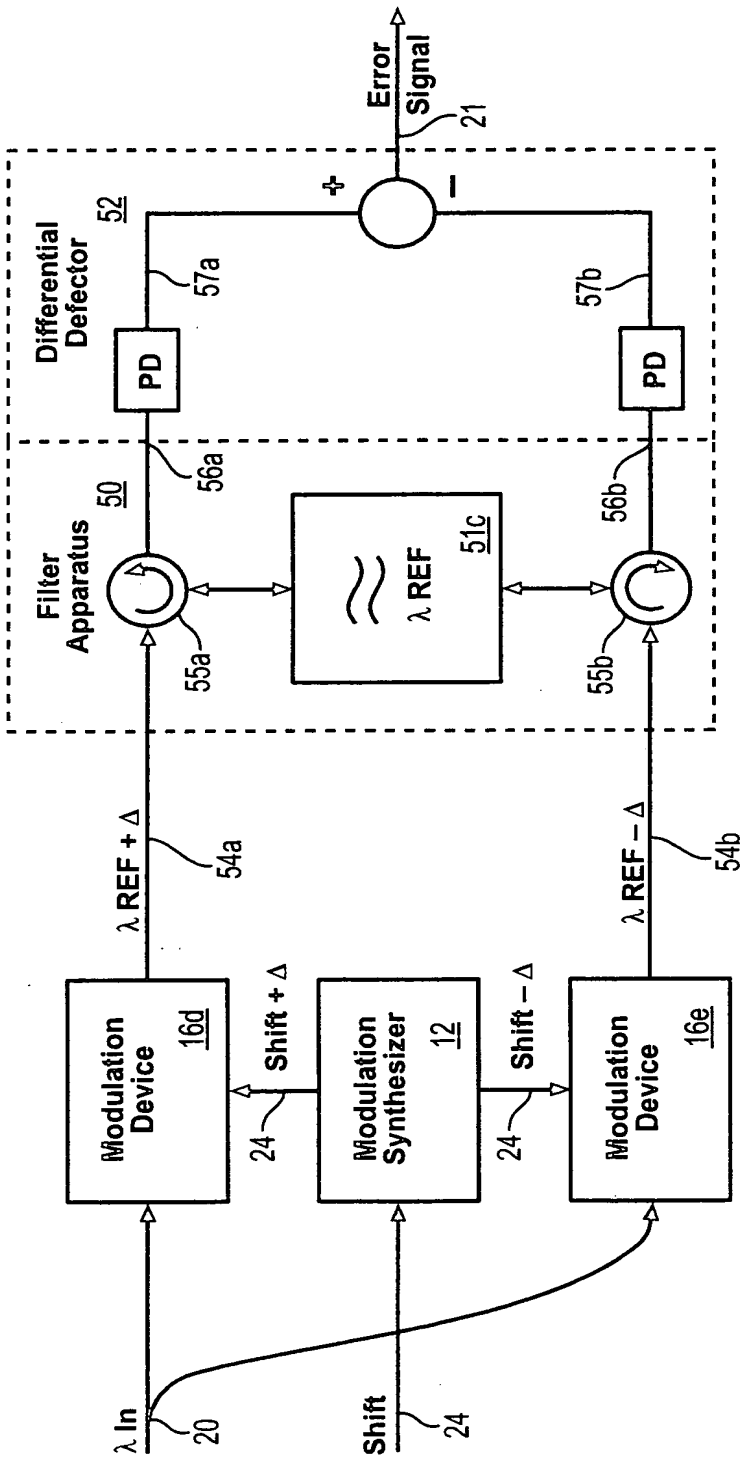


FIG. 10

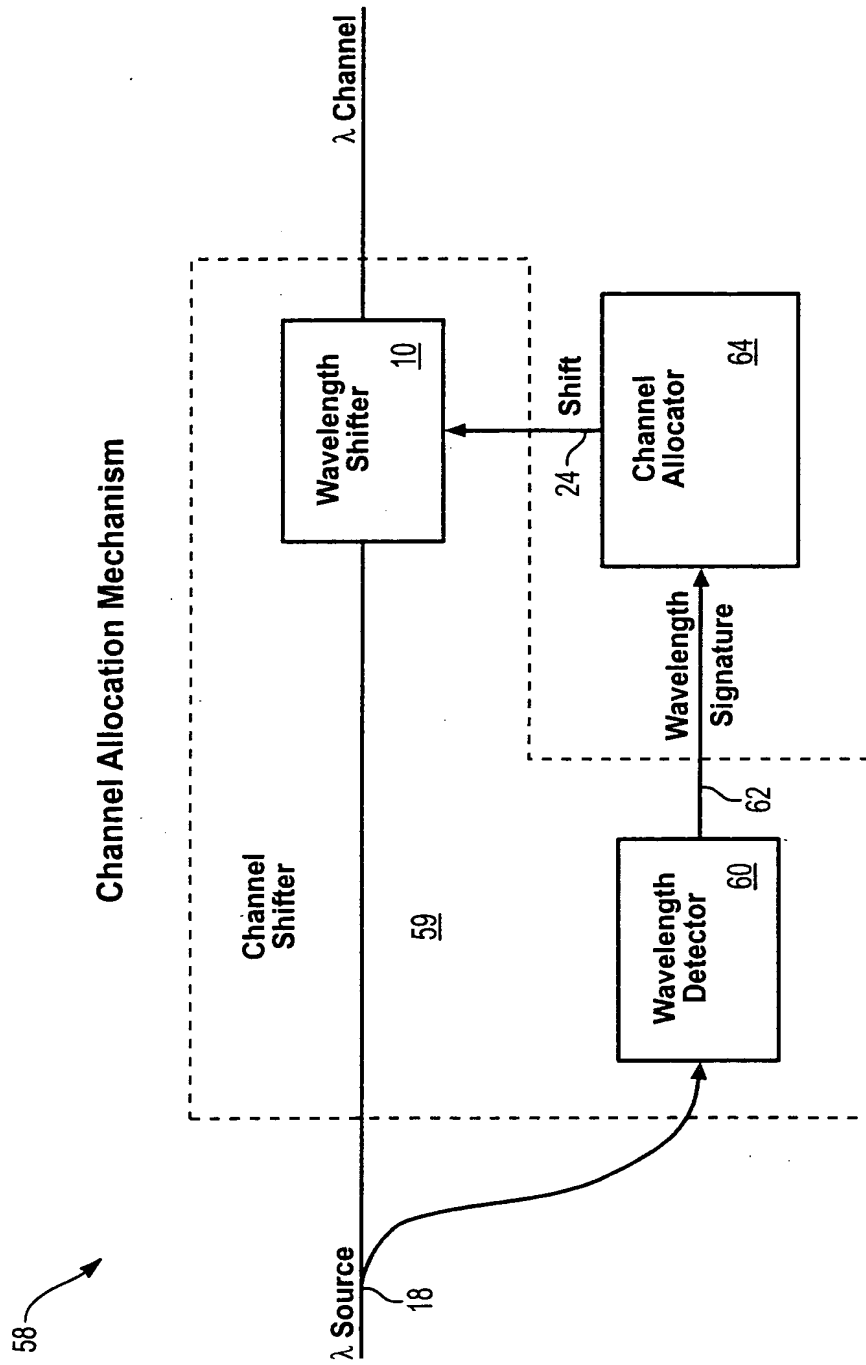


FIG. 11

70

Tunable Wavelength Stabilized Transmitter

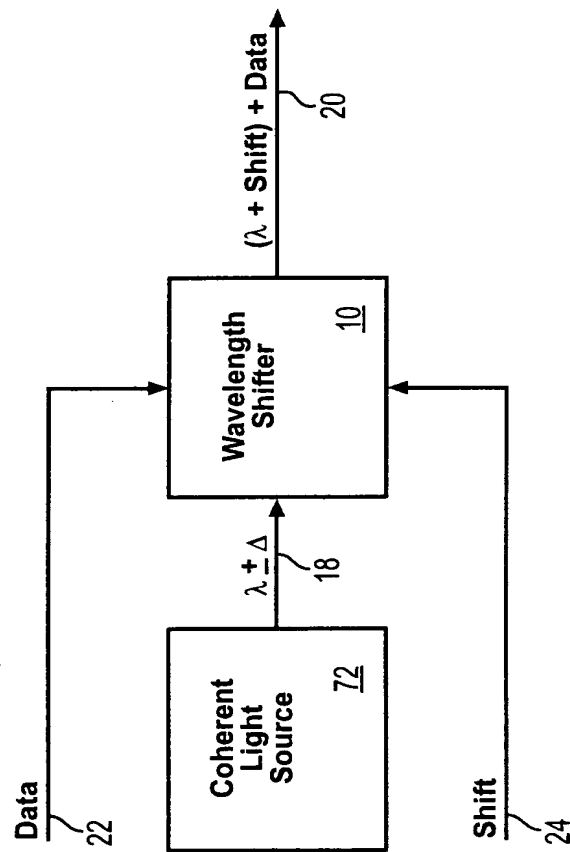


FIG. 12

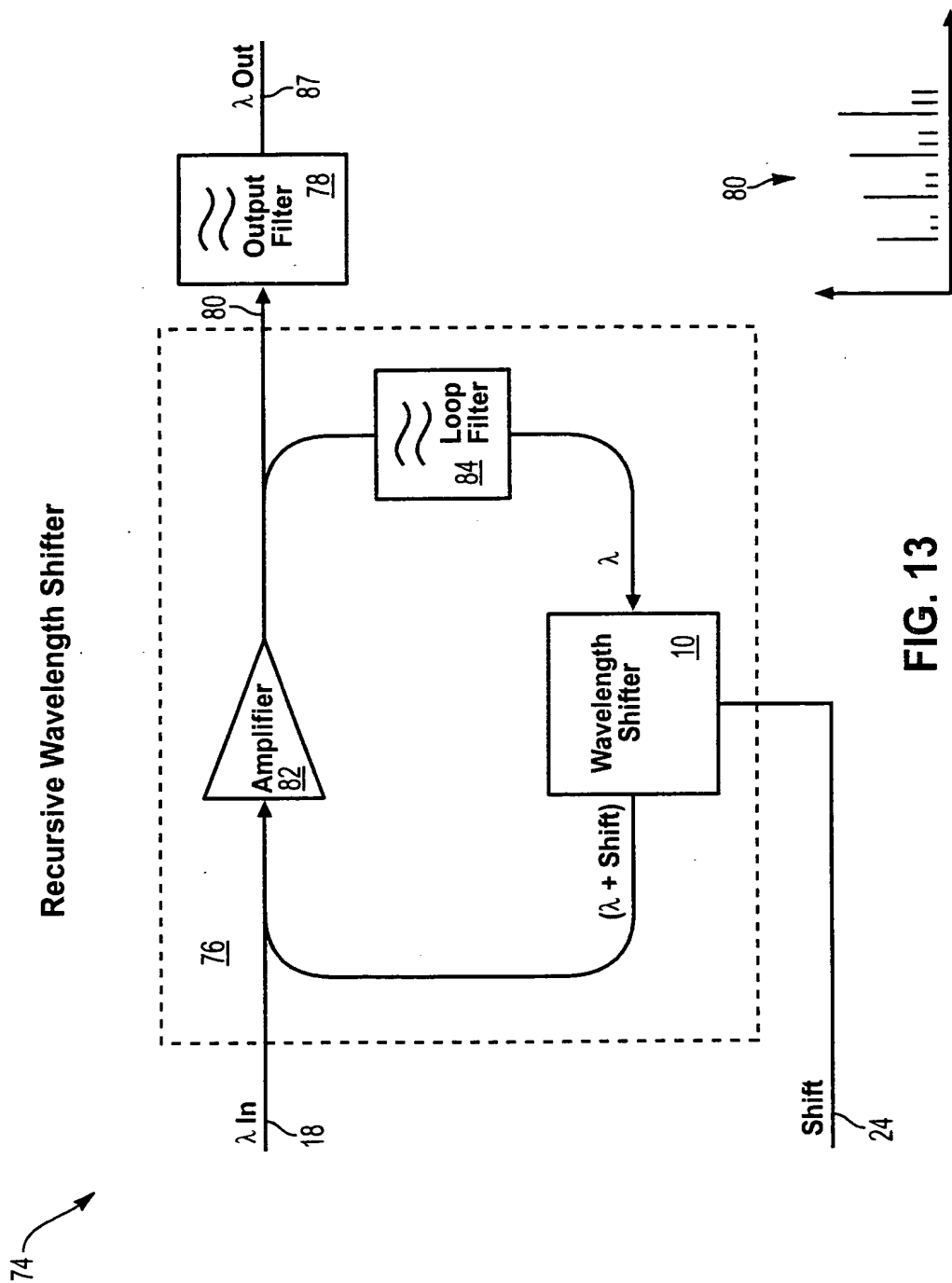


FIG. 13

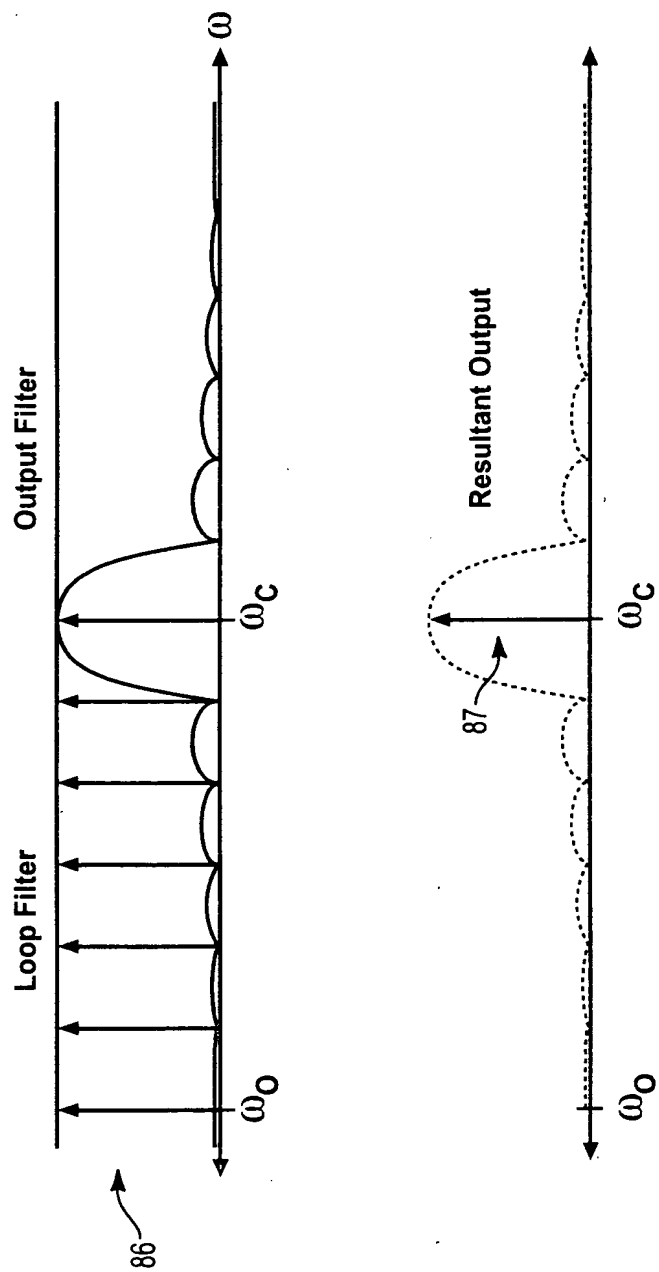


FIG. 14

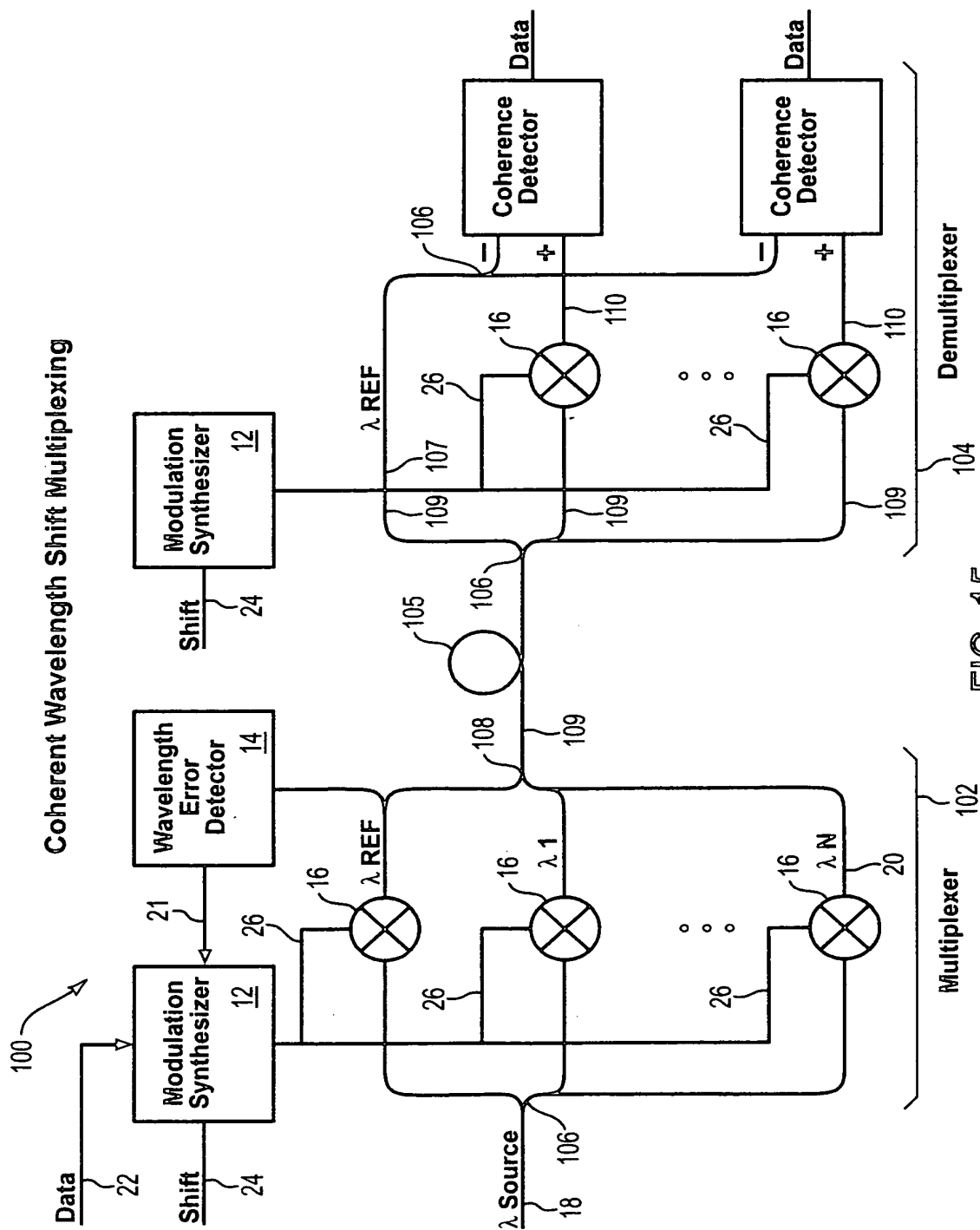


FIG. 15

Full-Duplex Photonic Signals

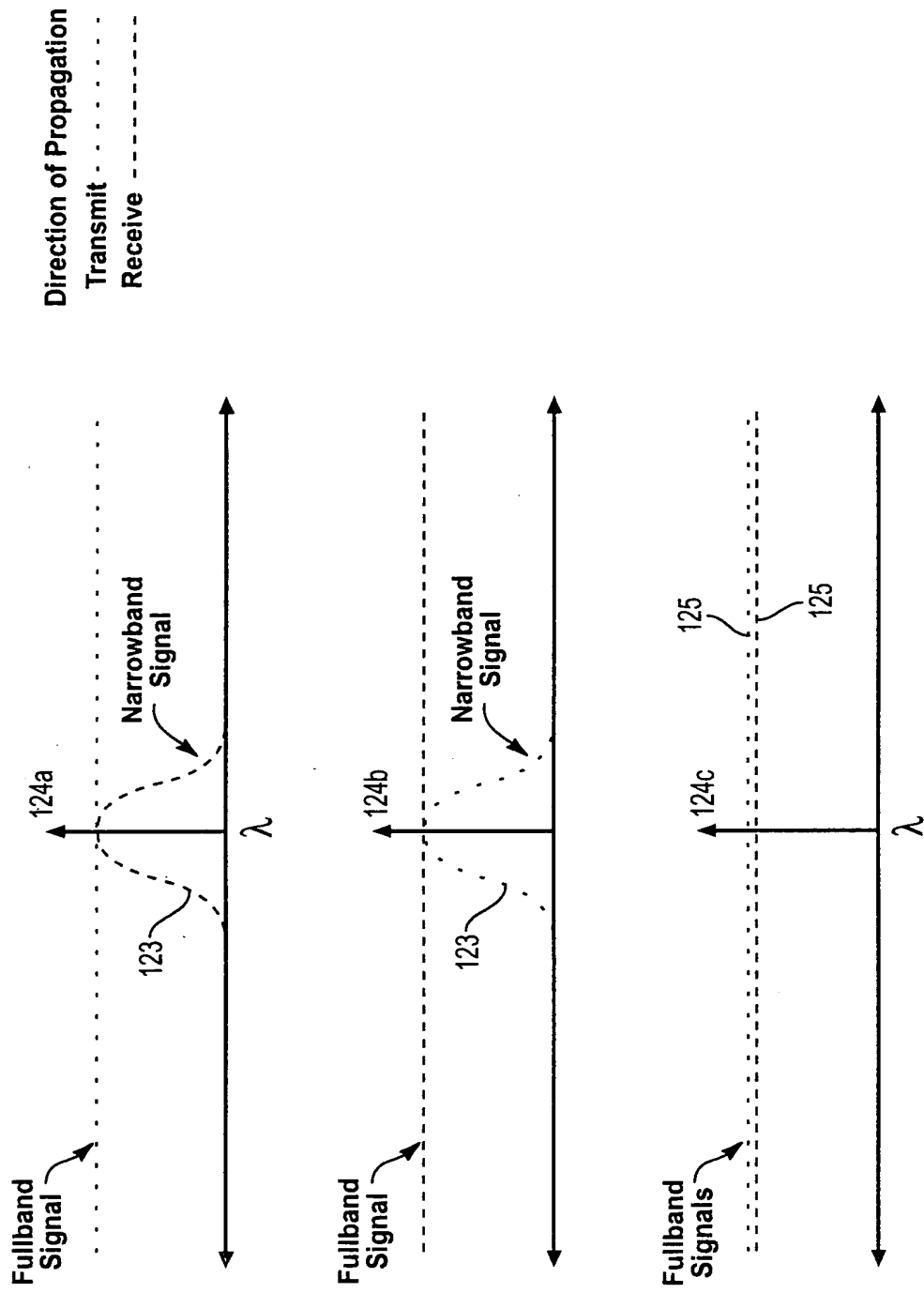


FIG. 16

Wavelength-Shifting Transceivers

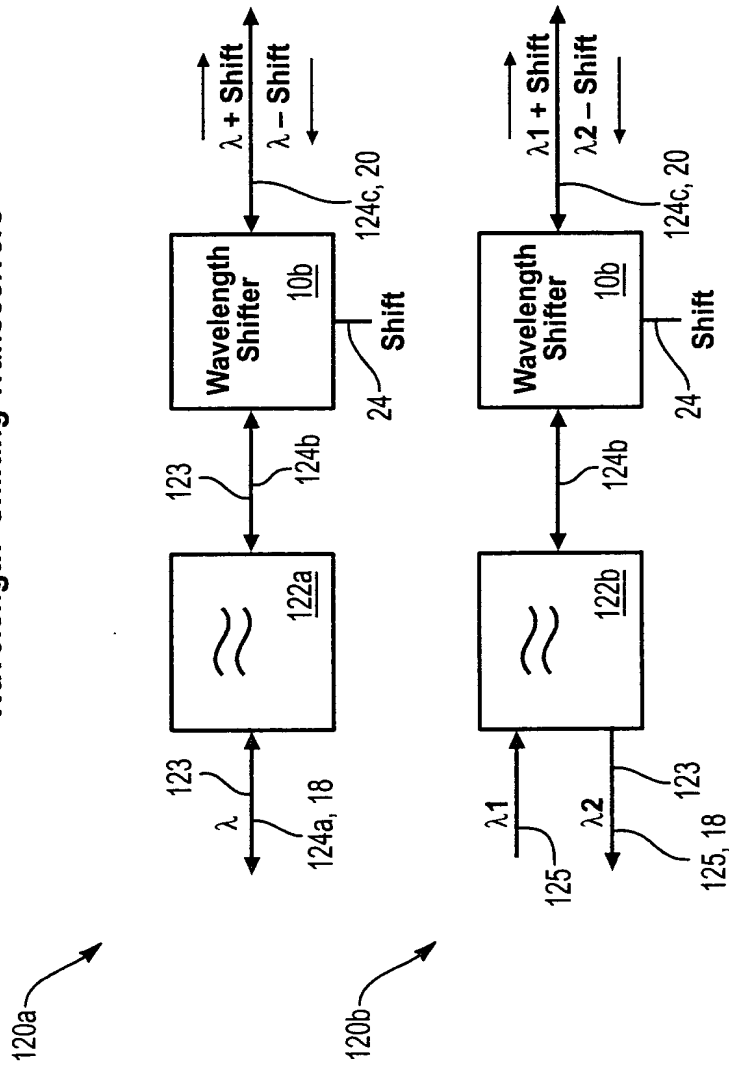


FIG. 17

Full-Duplex Narrowband Filters

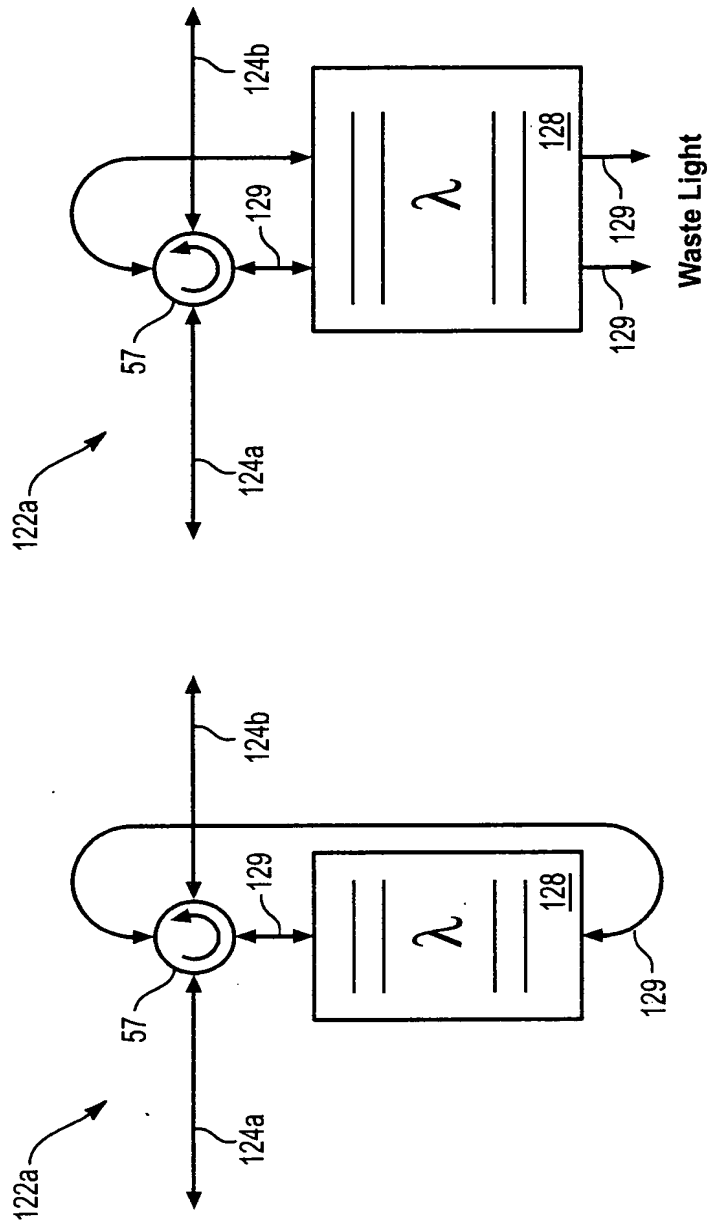


FIG. 18a

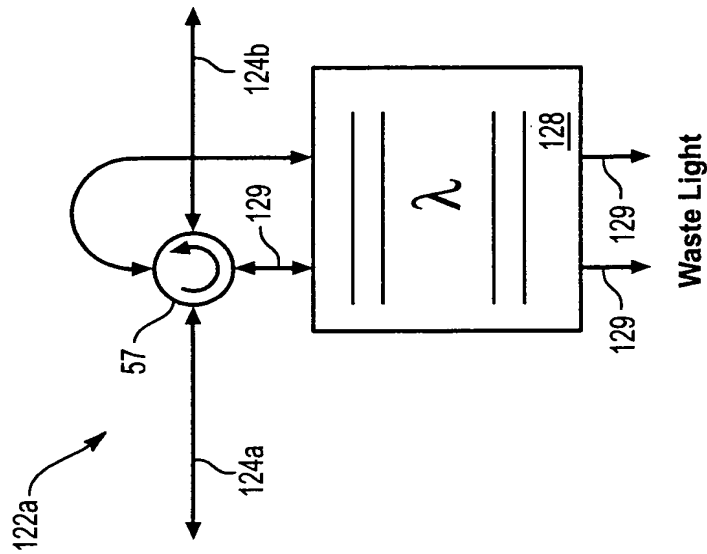


FIG. 18b

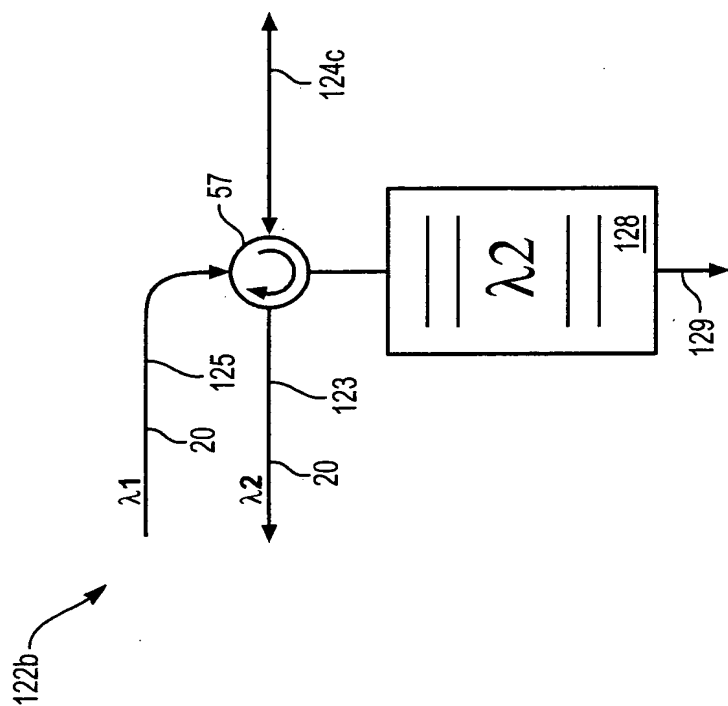


FIG. 19

130

Full-Duplex Crossbar Switch

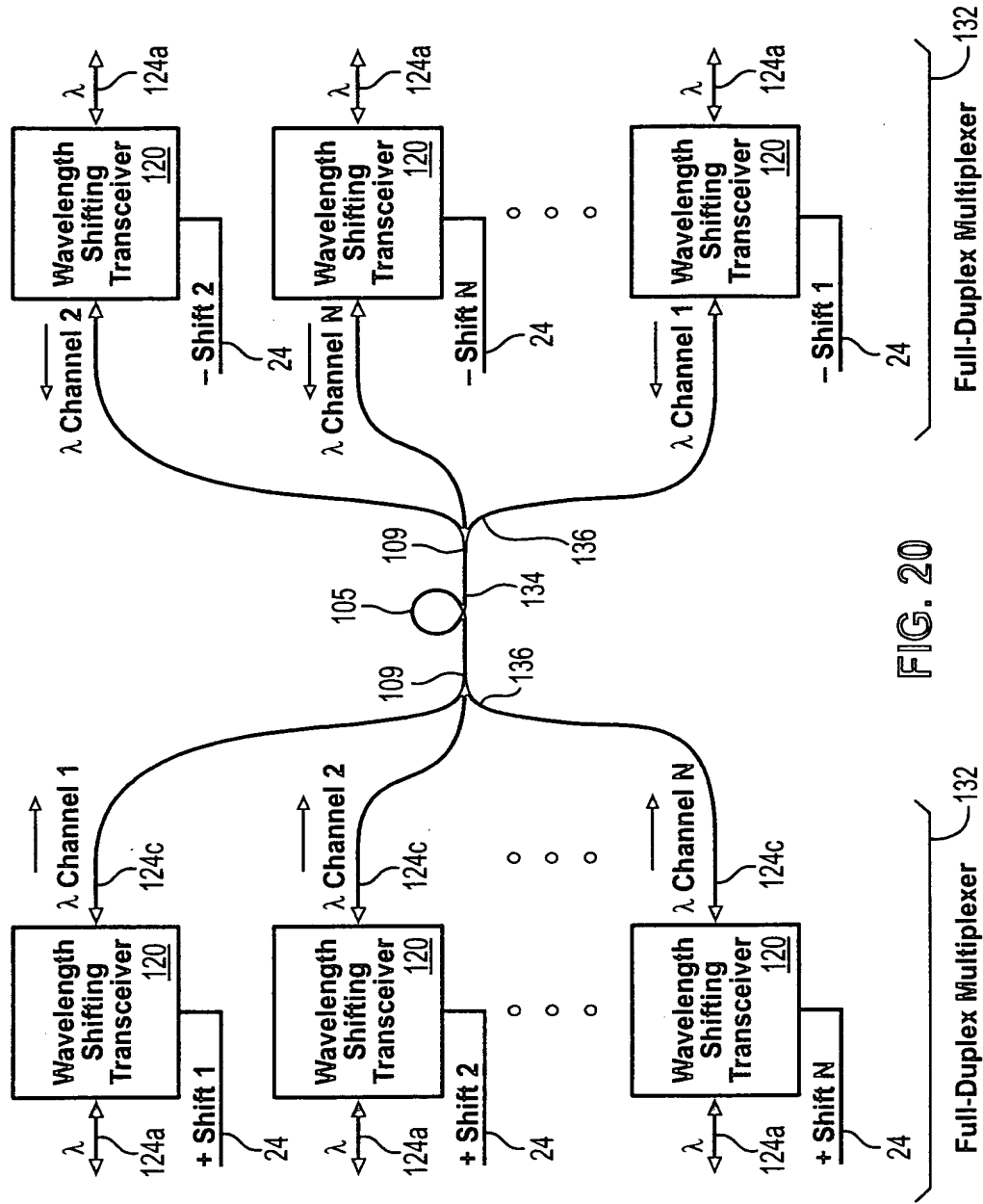


FIG. 20

FIG. 21 is a block diagram of a Full-Duplex Wavelength-Shifting Switch Element 140. The element includes two Wavelength Shifters, 10b and 10b, each receiving a Shift signal (Shift 1 and Shift 2) and a Wavelength Shift signal (124a and 124b). The output of the first Wavelength Shifter (10b) is 124c, which is connected to the input of the second Wavelength Shifter (10b). The output of the second Wavelength Shifter (10b) is 124c, which is connected to the input of the first Wavelength Shifter (10b). The output of the first Wavelength Shifter (10b) is 124c, which is connected to the input of the second Wavelength Shifter (10b). The output of the second Wavelength Shifter (10b) is 124c, which is connected to the input of the first Wavelength Shifter (10b).

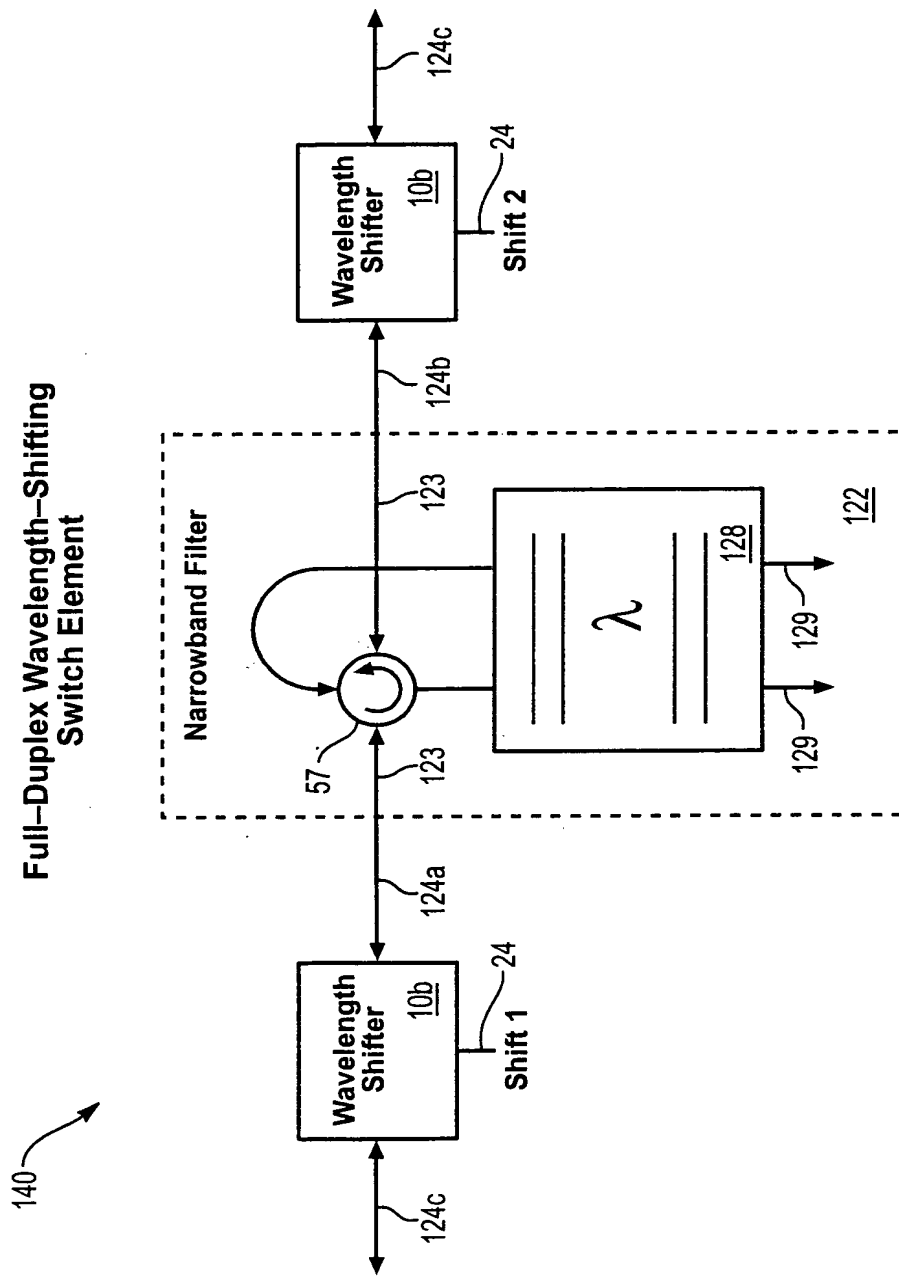


FIG. 21

Full-Duplex Wavelength-Shifting Switch

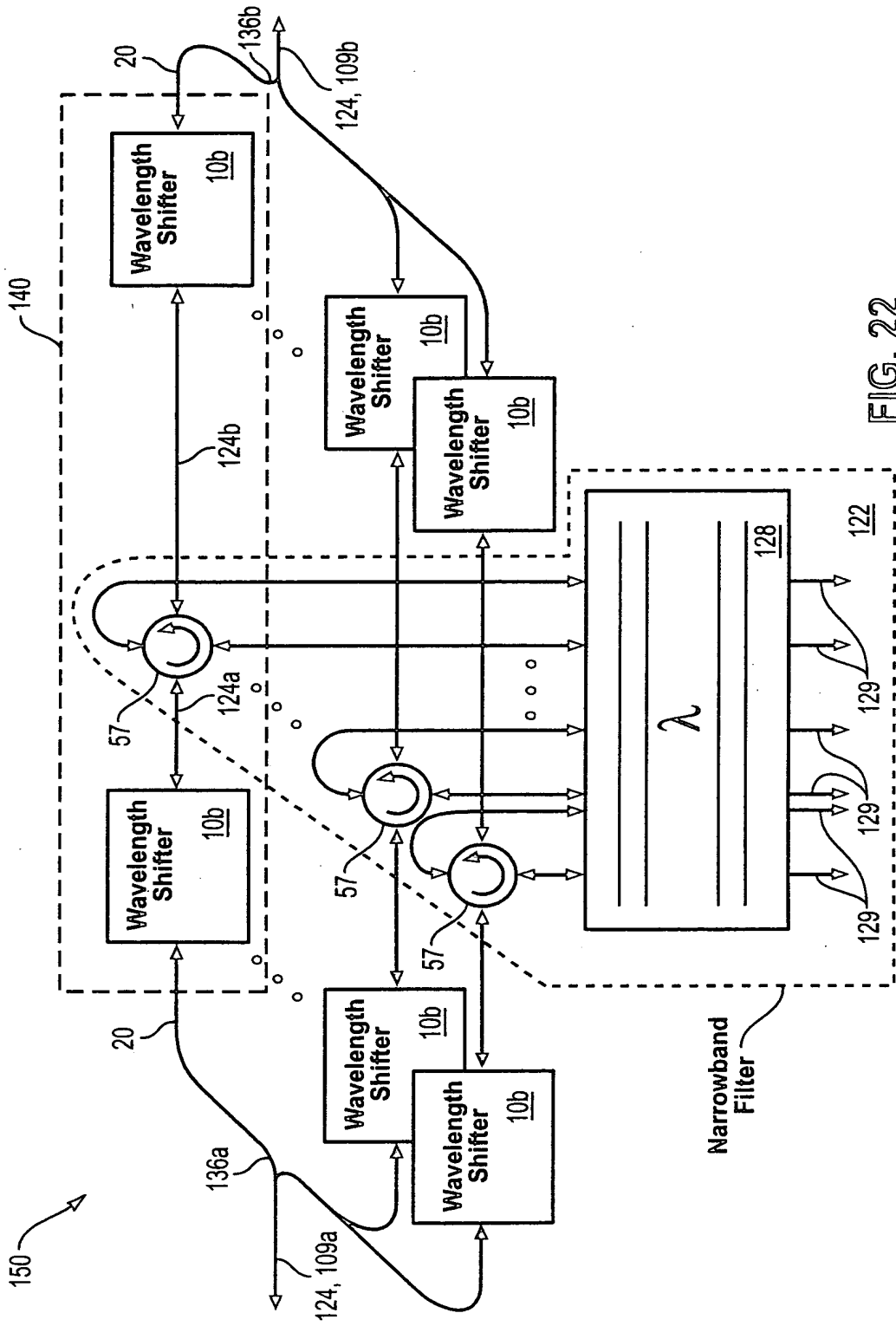


FIG. 22

FIG. 23 is a block diagram of a replicated-spectrum transceiver 160. The transceiver 160 includes an input 18, a spectrum replicator 162, a narrowband filter 122, and an output 20. The input 18 receives an input signal λ In 166. The spectrum replicator 162 replicates the input signal to produce a replicated signal λ Replicated 164. The narrowband filter 122 filters the replicated signal to produce an output signal λ Out 168.

160

Replicated-Spectrum Transceiver

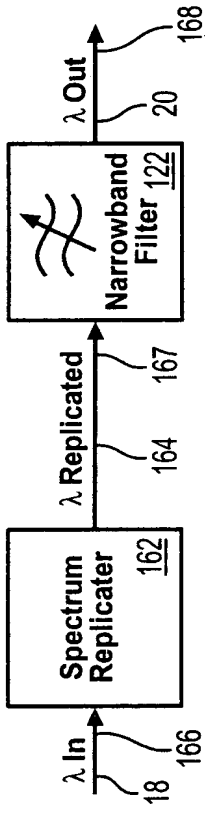


FIG. 23

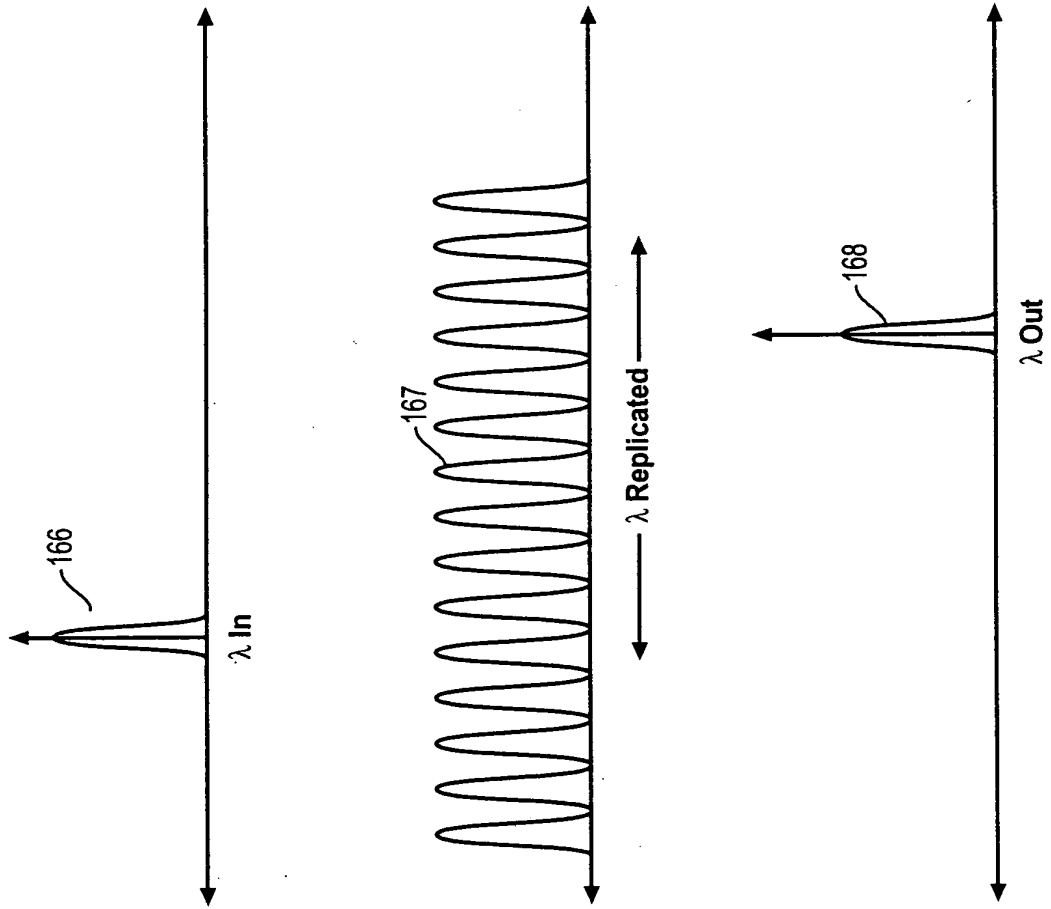


FIG. 24

170

Wavelength-Shifting Replicator

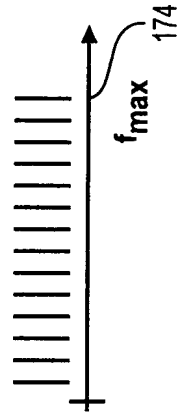
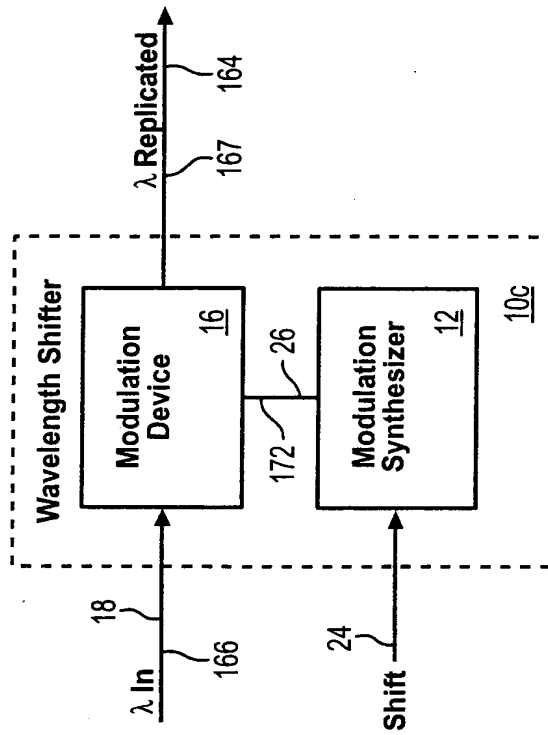


FIG. 25

180

Recursive Wavelength-Shifting Replicater

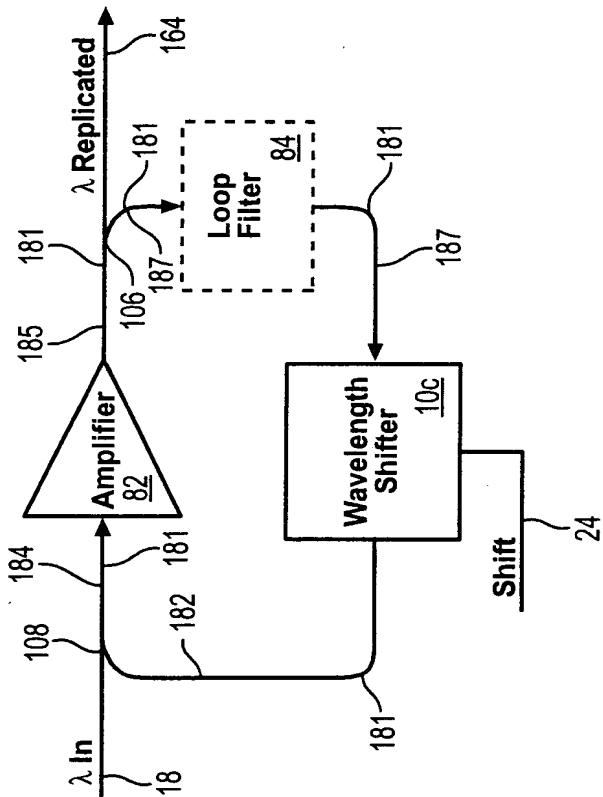


FIG. 26

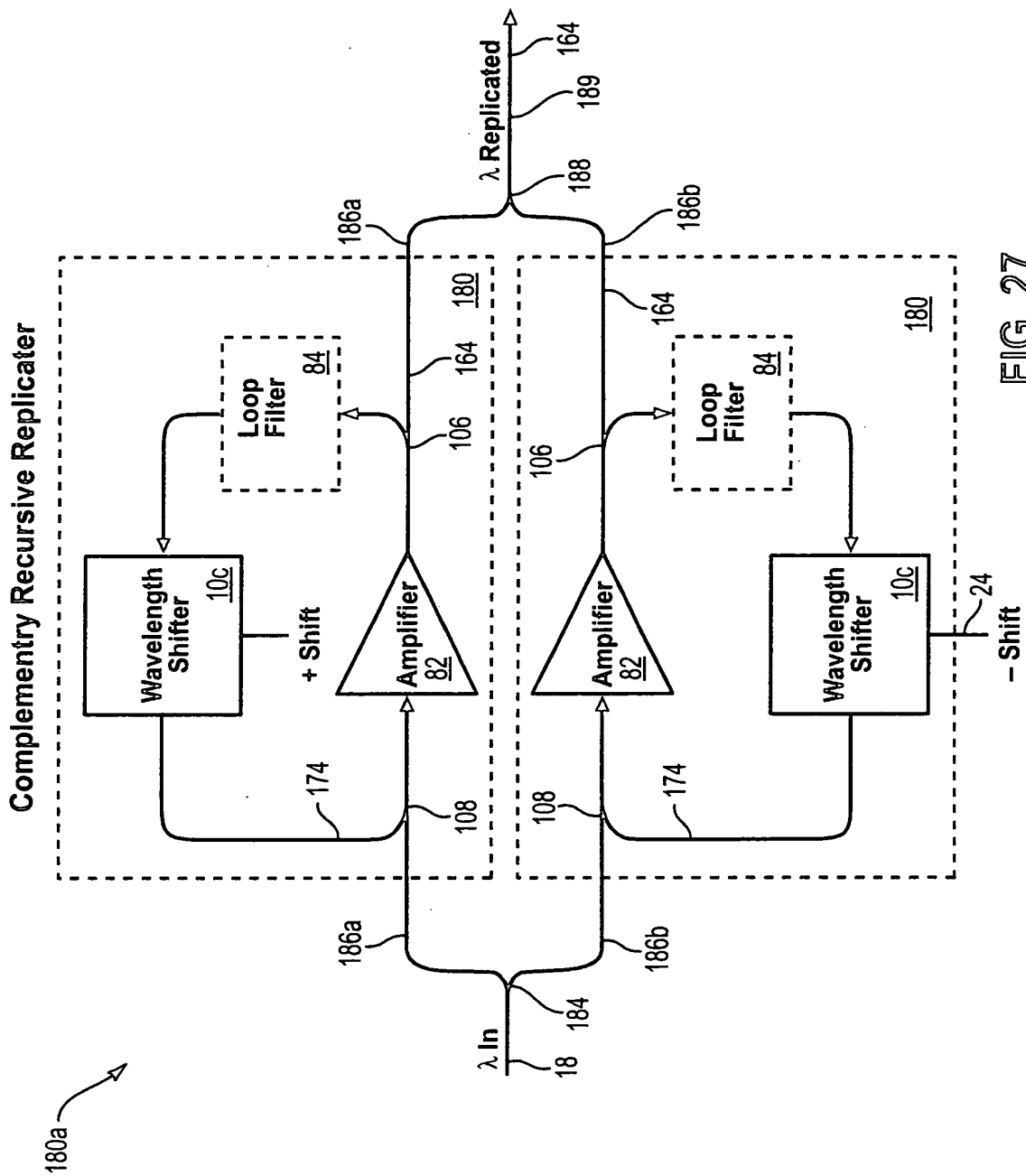


FIG. 27

FIG. 28 is a schematic diagram of a four-wave-mixing replicator. The diagram shows an input signal λ In (18) entering a coupler (108). The coupler splits the input into two paths: one path goes through a mixer (192) to produce λ Mix (194), and the other path goes through an amplifier (82) to produce λ Replicated (164). The mixer (192) also receives a local oscillator signal ω In Δ (197). The amplifier (82) also receives a local oscillator signal ω In Δ (197). The mixer (192) produces two sidebands: ω In Δ (195) and ω In Δ (196). The amplifier (82) produces two sidebands: ω In Δ (195) and ω In Δ (196). The mixer (192) also produces a signal ω Mix Δ (198). The amplifier (82) also produces a signal ω Mix Δ (198).

190

Four-Wave-Mixing Replicator

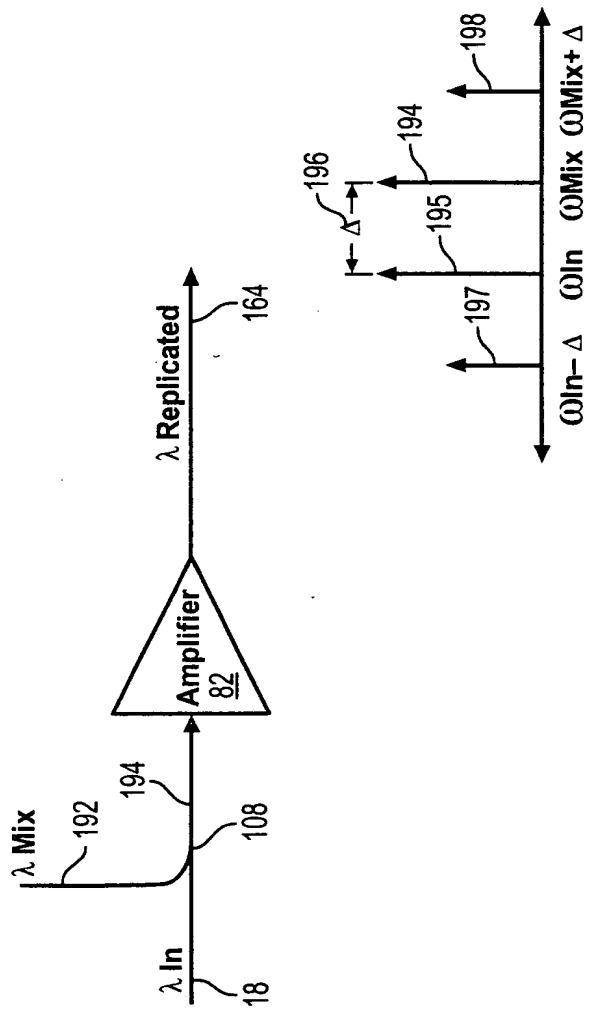


FIG. 28

199

Replicated-Spectrum Multiplexer

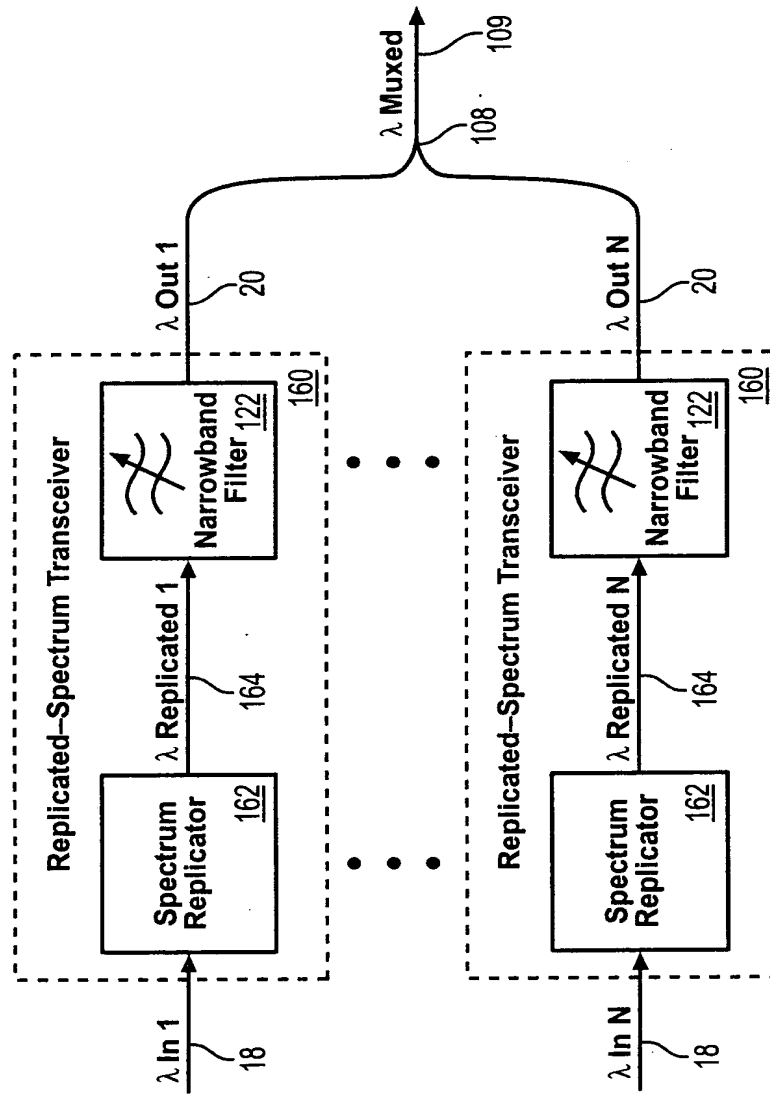


FIG. 29

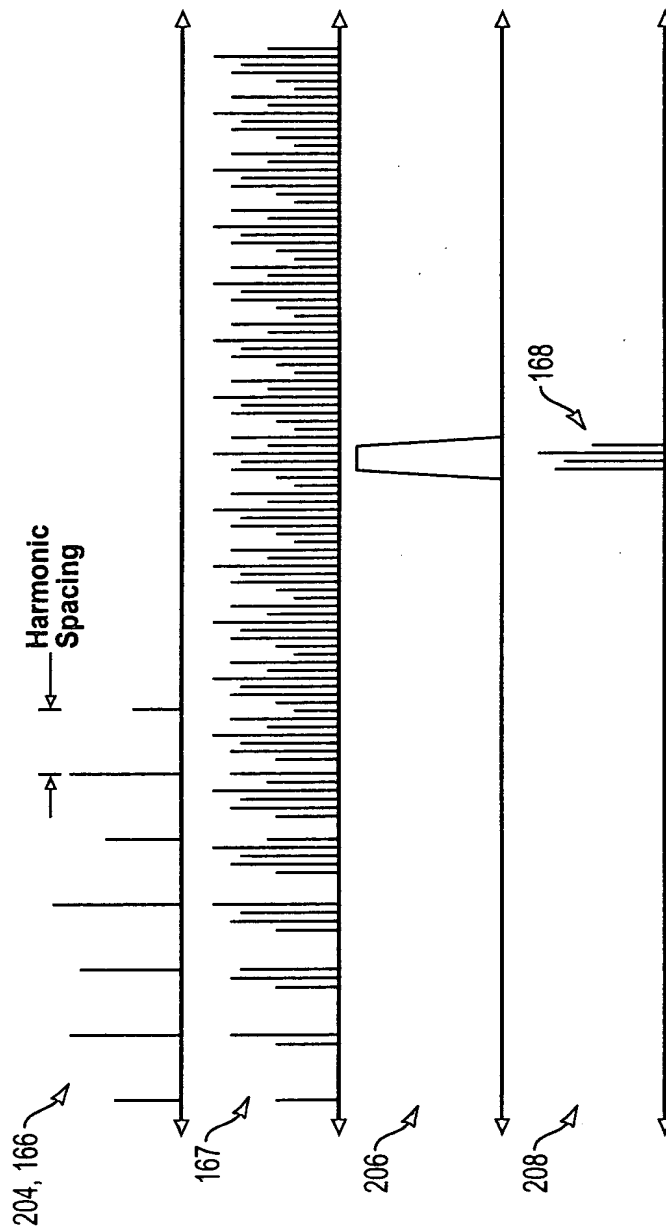
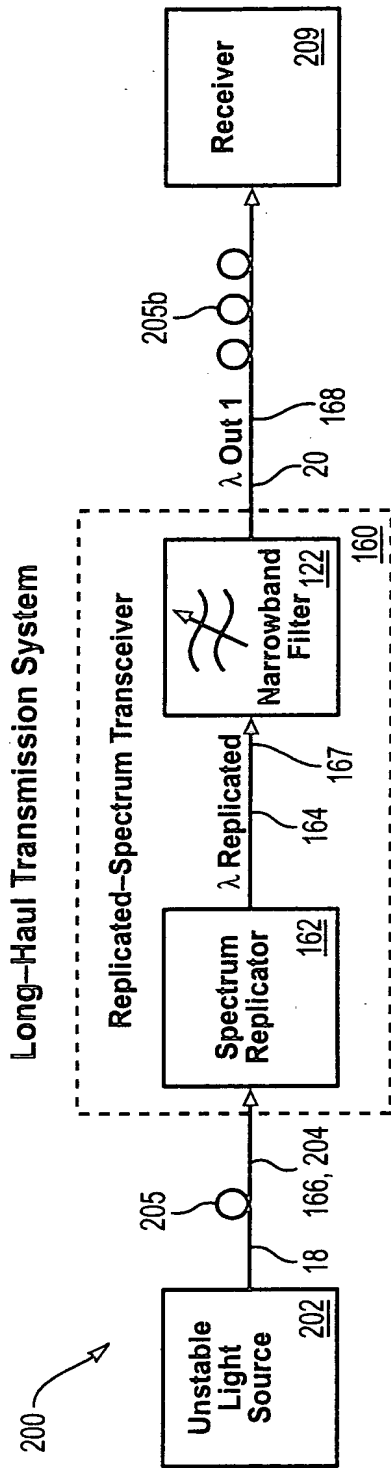


FIG. 30

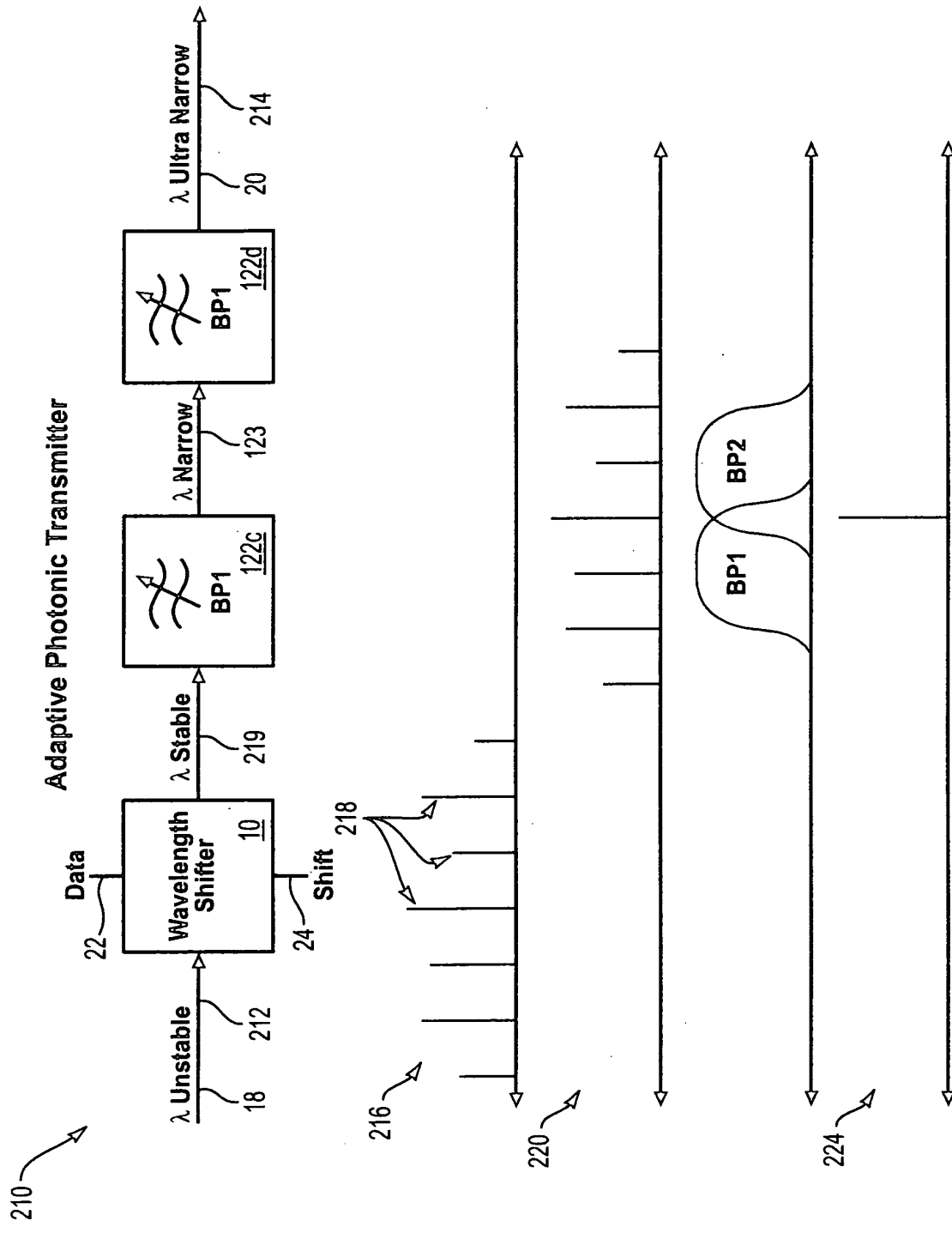


FIG. 31

